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(gap or border or margin)with band same page	335

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Search History

DATE: Tuesday, November 16, 2004   Printable Copy   Create Case

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side by side			result set
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L1	(wider or broadened)band	2071	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L3: Entry 85 of 335   File: USPT   Apr 3, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6209986 B1
TITLE: Inkjet printers

Brief Summary Text (6):
In this case, as shown in FIG. 4(A), the sectioned data is regarded as data coupled
with the number of nozzles of an inkjet head 14. A final image 30 of the first page
(1st sheet) coincides with a discharge nozzle region D of the inkjet head 14.
Accordingly, in this condition, if the paper is carried in the forward direction by
a portion of width of the inkjet head 14, the band image of the second page (2nd
sheet) can be made continuous with the final band image 30 of the first page with
the zero margin.

Detailed Description Text (10):
Accordingly, when the plotting of the second page starts, even if the paper 24 is
carried in the X axis direction and in the forward direction by the head width,
namely, the nozzle disposition region E, the starting end of the nozzle disposition
region E of the inkjet head 14 adjoins the base 30a of the final band image 30 of
the preceding page with a zero gap, and can plot the band image of the next frame
(page) continuously without causing a gap with the band image 30 of the preceding
frame.

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L2: Entry 2 of 15   File: USPT   Sep 14, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6791704 B1
TITLE: Method and device for managing printing product resources available in a
printer

Detailed Description Text (5):
FIG. 2 depicts a functional block diagram of a device 100 able to implement the
process of predicting the quantity or quantities of printing product necessary for
printing a document as soon as it is functionally interposed between a file 1
containing the document in the form of digital information and a screen 11 able to
display the results, that is to say the quantities of the printing products
necessary for printing the document stored in the file 1. The device can, as has
been seen, be represented concretely by the computer, it can also be produced in a
form of a self-contained unit housed in the printer itself or forming part of an
interface circuit. The device has a page divider 2 responsible for dividing up the
electronic document stored in the file 1 into groups of information, each group
representing a page. Each page includes a more or less large part of the document
according to the format chosen for reproduction, the dimension of the sheets of
paper, etc. The information representing each page is then divided up into
broadened bands by a broadened band divider 3. It should be stated that such a
broadened band consists of the digital information representing a band of the page
under consideration increased by an overlap margin belonging to the following band.
The broadened band information determined by the divider 3 are transmitted to a
conversion system, referred to as a "rasteriser" 4, which transforms the digital
information transmitted by the divider 3 into at least one table T describing part
of a monochromatic component of the document, each cell of the table representing a
pixel. More precisely, each cell of the table (memory) contains the coordinates of
a pixel and an item of information representing the fact that this pixel is
"switched on" or not. In the example, the part of the monochromatic component is
the one which corresponds to the broadened band in the course of processing. If the
document to be printed is black and white, the rasteriser generates and fills a
single table. If it is in colour, the rasteriser 4 generates as many tables as
there are monochromatic components necessary for printing the document. The table T
is then subjected to the action of a corrector 5 able to apply, to the table or
tables, a correction involving modifications to the switched-on pixels, making it
possible to improve the quality of the document to be printed. The corrector 5 uses
known algorithms. When the corrector has applied such algorithms, in order to
modify the illuminated pixels in the different tables T, these are read and the so-
called illuminated pixels are counted by an illuminated pixel counter 6. It should
be noted that this counter counts only the "useful" illuminated pixels of the table
or tables, that is to say the pixels corresponding to the band under consideration,
not including the margin of overlap with the following band. The results of this
counting or countings are sent to a printing product volume calculator, which
multiplies the number of illuminated pixels in each table by a predetermined
quantity calculated from information selected in memories 7, 8 and 9.

Detailed Description Text (13):
The following step 107 consists of selecting a first broadened band in this page.

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L3: Entry 102 of 335   File: USPT   Nov 23, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5991515 A
TITLE: Method and apparatus for compressing and decompressing data prior to display

Detailed Description Text (166):
FIG. 13a is a diagrammatic illustration of the process of decompressing a band as
described in FIG. 13. A band 320 of data includes two bitmap regions, 322 and 324.
When displayed, these regions are positioned on a background area 326. A scan line
328 starts at the left edge of the band and background pixels are output until the
left border 330 of region 322 is reached. The decompression state stored at the
beginning of region 322 is read by the process from the decompression buffer and
the state is stored in the state buffer. The size of the height H1 of the region is
pixels is then read from the associated region descriptor so that the process will
know when the decompression for the region is complete. The width W1 of the region
in pixels is also read and this amount of region data in the compressed band buffer
is decompressed and output. This moves the scan line pointer to the right edge of
region 322, and the location in the decompression buffer where the decompression
left off is stored, for example, in RAM 39 or ASIC 38 (this location can also be
stored in RAM 28 or another storage location). The process then outputs more
background data until the scan line pointer moves to the left border 332 of region
324. Since this is at the beginning of region 324 (i.e., the first time the data of
the region has been pointed to by the scan line pointer), the decompression state
for this region is stored in a different area of the state buffer. The compressed
data of region 324 on the current scan line is then decompressed similarly to
region 322. Once the scan line pointer reaches the right border 334 of the band, a
new scan line 336 starts at the left border of the band just under the previous
scan line. In FIG. 9a, scan line 336 is shown at an exaggerated distance under scan
line 328 for clarity. Background data is output until the scan line pointer for
scan line 336 reaches left border 330 of region 322. At this point, the process
reads in the decompression state for this region from the state buffer, the size W1
of the region, and the location in the compressed band buffer where the
decompression for region 322 left off on the previous scan line 328. The process
then decompresses the data from the compressed band buffer for region 322. This
process continues similarly for all regions of the page.

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L3: Entry 106 of 335   File: USPT   Oct 26, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5971633 A
TITLE: Method and device for printing objects on a medium using square sub-bands

Brief Summary Text (28):
On the other hand, focusing attention on image data on one scan line, the aspect ratio of one page of paper size is about 1.4. Therefore, considering expansion of image data on a scan line in the long side direction of paper in the short side direction thereof by 90-degree rotation, it is desirable to provide the band buffer with a margin about 1.4 times.

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L3: Entry 136 of 335   File: USPT   May 19, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5754750 A
** See image for **Certificate of Correction** **
TITLE: Method and apparatus for displaying a page with graphics information on a
continuous synchronous raster output device

Detailed Description Text (474):
The Output Interface receives arguments defining the size of the band buffer, a
completion function address, left and top margin information, a count of the number
of times to print the band, and flags indicating first and last band. In the non-
banded case the band is a full memory image of the page and both first and last
band flags are set.

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